to the amount of 1*s.* at the least, shall on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace at the discretion of the justice either be committed to the common gaol or house of correction, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for any term not exceeding three months, or else shall forfeit and pay, over and above the amount of the injury done, such sum of money not exceeding 5*l.*, as to the justice shall seem meet; and whosoever having been convicted of any such offence either against this or any former Act of Parliament shall afterwards commit any of the said offences in this section before mentioned, and shall be convicted thereof in like manner, shall for such second offence be committed to the common gaol or house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour for such term, not exceeding 12 months, as the convicting justice shall think fit; and whosoever, having been twice convicted of any such offence (whether both or either of such convictions shall have taken place before or after the passing of this Act), shall afterwards commit any of the said offences in this section before mentioned, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being convicted thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the Court to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement, and if a male under the age of 16 years, with or without whipping.

§ 23. *Damaging other plants in gardens, &c.*—Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy, or damage with intent to destroy, any plant, root, fruit, or vegetable production growing in any garden, orchard, nursery ground, hothouse, greenhouse, or conservatory, shall, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, at the discretion of the justice, either be committed to the common gaol or house of correction, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for any term not exceeding six months, or else shall forfeit and pay over and above the injury done such sum of money not exceeding 20*l.* as to the justice shall seem meet; and whosoever having been convicted of any such offence, either against this or any former Act of Parliament, shall afterwards commit any of the said offences in this section before mentioned, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable at the discretion of the Court to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement, and if a male under the age of 16 years, with or without whipping.

§ 24. *Damaging plants grown for food, &c., not in gardens, &c.* — Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy, or damage with intent to destroy, any cultivated root or plant used for the food of man or beast, or for medicine, or for distilling, or for dyeing, or for or in the course of any manufacture, and growing in any land, open or enclosed, not being a garden, orchard or nursery ground, shall on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, at the discretion of the justice, either be committed to the common gaol or house of correction, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for any term not exceeding one month, or else shall forfeit and pay, over and above the amount of the injury done, such sum of money not exceeding 20*s.*, as to the justice shall seem meet, and in default of payment, together with the costs, if ordered, shall be committed as aforesaid for any term not exceeding one month, unless payment be sooner made; and whosoever, having been convicted of any such offence, either against this or any former Act of Parliament, shall afterwards commit any of the said offences in this section before mentioned, and shall be convicted thereof in like manner, shall be committed to the common gaol or house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour for such term not exceeding six months, as the convicting justice shall think fit. *Lincoln's Inn.*

## PINUS ARISTATA, *Engelmann*:

### A NEW NORTH AMERICAN CONIFER.

[We find the following in the new number of the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences of St. Louis, for which we are indebted to our friend, Dr. Engelmann.]

During his first botanical expedition to the Pike's Peak region, Dr. Parry, in searching for James' Pinus flexilis, found, instead of one, two five-leaved Pines, which evidently had been confounded by Dr. James; thus the discrepancies of his description are fully explained. His general description of the tree and the edible seeds belong to what we now name P. flexilis, while the "erect cones" (smaller than those of P. rigida) "with unarmed scales" must be either very imperfect young ones of this, or old ones of the new species, which had lost their awns.

Pinus aristata, spec. nov.: arbor mediocris seu humilis; foliis dense congestis quinis uncialibus integris acutiusculis ex axillis perularum per plures annos persistentium, squamis vaginantibus obtusis mox patulis squarrosis demum totis deciduis; amentis masculis ovatis involucro 4-phyllo munitis in axilla bracteæ ovatæ acuminatæ persistentis stipitatis, antherarum crista ad umbonem parvulum singulum vel binos reducta; amentis femineis erectis herbaceo-echinatis atro-purpureis; strobilis ovatis horizontalibus violaceo-fuscis, squamarum elongato-cuneatarum apophysi rhombea parum tumescente transverse carinata medio in umbone parvo breviter aristata; seminibus ala ipsa oblique obovato duplo minoribus.

On alpine heights, between 9200 and 11,800 or 12,000 feet high, on Pike's Peak and the high mountains of the Snowy Range, Dr. Parry, 1861 and 1862; Messrs. Hall and Harbour, (Coll. No. 530) 1862. Also on the heights of the Coochetopa Pass, nearly S.W. of Pike's Peak, (altitude over 10,000 feet), where Captain Gunnison discovered in 1853 what seems to be this species without fruit; (see Pac. R. R. Rep. II., p. 130); the leaves which I could compare are those of our plant. Fl. end of June and beginning of July. Flourishing best in the higher elevations and never descending below 9000 feet, in its lower ranges not ripening its fruits as well as on the bleak heights, this truly alpine species—in that respect our representative of the European P. Pumilio—characterises the highest belt of timber on the peaks of Colorado. On sheltered slopes a tree 40 or 50 feet high and 1-2 feet in diameter, it becomes a straggling bush, prostrate, and almost creeping, on the bleak summits of the high ridges. The bark is thin and scaly, even in older trees not more than 3 or 4 lines thick, of a light grayish-brown colour; that of the younger branches smooth, with many large vesicles containing a clear fluid balsam, which remains between the layers of the old bark. Wood white, tough, not very resinous: of extremely slow growth, so that a small smooth-barked stem of 13 lines diameter exhibited about 50 annual rings, all between $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{80}$ line wide, the smaller ones consisting of 3-6, the widest ones of 15-25 layers of cells, each cell 0.007 line in diameter. A tree of 2 feet thickness would at that rate indicate an age of over 1000 years; but the annual rings of larger trees growing in favoured situations are wider, and if a specimen sent by Dr. Parry is not mislabelled, sometimes as wide as $\frac{1}{3}$ line, giving the largest trees a probable age of 500-800 years. Branches spreading, very often many of them twisted, stunted, or dead; the larger branches and the stem itself frequently covered with young branches or shoots, which seem to keep life in the old trunk. Leaves crowded from the axils of ovate, acuminate, brittle, at first light brown scales, which, persisting longer than the leaves themselves, cover the branches with their rough blackish remains; leaves light green on both sides without white dots, mostly with numerous exsudations of white resin, usually curved upwards, entire on edges and keel, abruptly acutish, stouter in fruit bearing, more slender in such trees as produce principally male flowers, in very robust specimens $1\frac{1}{4}$ and rarely even $1\frac{1}{2}$, usually about 1 inch long; on sterile branches straight and horizontal, "giving the branches the appearance of so many bottle brushes." The vaginæ consist of 7-8 oblong scales with fringed margins, adpressed and forming a sheath 3-4 lines long on the young leaf, soon spreading and squarrose, falling off in the second or third year. Many lanceolate acuminate scales, perulæ, sheathe the lower part of the young shoots; shorter and broader bracts, bearing in their axils the male aments, follow next. The aments together form a very short spike, or rather head, 6 or 8 lines long; often these heads persist on the axis for two or even three years with a few bunches of leaves above each one, giving the appearance of a leafy spike 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long! I have seen branches with 16 spaces where male flowers once grew, proving that leaves were persistent for 16 years—a fact unheard of among Pines, whose leaves are said to endure generally only three years. The stipitate oval ament 3-4 l. long, has a proper involucrum of four oblong scales or bracts of equal length. It seems that the involucrum of the male ament and the form of the ament and of the anthers, together with the fruit and seed, offer characters of importance for the distinction and arrangement of species, hitherto neglected, probably because living nature has not been studied as diligently as the dried mummies of the herbaria, and these contain so few good flowering specimens of Pines; the number of leaves, so much relied on, is of secondary consideration, and is often calculated to mislead, separating the most natural affinities, such as our Cembroid Nut Pines with 1-5 leaves, or the Pineoid Pines (P. Pinea, P. Sabiniana, P. Torreyana) with 2-5 leaves. P. sylvestris has an oval ament 3 l. long, with an involucrum of 3 equal lance-linear acute scales in the axil of a lanceolate recurved bract, which is deciduous with the ament; anther with a short nearly entire crista. P. austriaca has a cylindric curved ament $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with an involucrum of about 10 very unequal and almost distichous oval scales, in the axil of a linear-lanceolate recurved persistent bract; anther, with a semicircular entire crista, large enough to entirely hide the body of the anther in the yet closed ament, and give the latter the appearance of a young cone. Crista of the anther scarcely indicated by a knob, smaller than in any Pine examined by me. Female aments single, or two together, near the end of the young shoot, bristling with the lanceolate aristate erect scales, of a purple-black color. Cones oval, obtuse, $2\frac{1}{4}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, about half as much in diameter, often covered with resin as if varnished; their purplish-brown or blackish color is found also in a little group of alpine Pines of the Popocatepetl with 3-5 leaves, discovered by Roezl. Bracts, as in all Pines, not obliterated ("evanidæ") as is usually stated, but much altered, and rather indistinct; more or less thickened and partly connate with the base of the scale; in our species, only the upper obtuse mucronate part membranaceous and free; scales 10-15 l. long and 4-6 l. wide at their exposed part; transverse ridge of the rhombic rather flat protuberance of the scale very conspicuous; the slender mucro or awn, from the small rhombic central knob, 2-3 l. long, curved upwards, at last tortuous and easily broken off, has suggested the name for the species. Seed nearly 3 l. long, with the obovate wing 6-7 l. long; embryo in all the seeds examined by me with 7 short cotyledons.

Systematically, this species belongs to Endlicher's section Pseudostrobus, which comprises many Mexican, some Central American, and a single West Indian species; it is its only representative in the territory of the United States.

## Home Correspondence.

*Regent's Park.*—The article at p. 771 on this park contains much good sense, though it must not be forgotten that the trees Mr. Cowper cut down were long condemned. During the time Lord John Manners was First Commissioner, these trees were examined by very competent persons, and it was concluded that the only chance of saving them was by digging the earth and renewing the soil around them. This, however, failed in restoring them to vitality. Whether Mr. Cowper would have done better in replanting the avenue is a question of taste, but I do not think that the Italian garden, as a means of immediate decoration, is ill designed or ill placed. I perfectly agree, however, that it would be very improper to fill the parks up with gardening of this description. In some spots, where trees and sward cannot conveniently grow, flower-beds well laid out are in good taste. The flower beds in Hyde Park are admirable, and those in Battersea Park still better. But the principal object should be to retain the character of a park, and to depend for effect on judicious planting, well massed, which in skilful hands may be made to give variety, distance, and apparent change of level. Kensington Gardens are beautiful, and owe their beauty to these principles. In the Regent's Park there is a large surface, presenting in hot weather so bald and bare a look that it might be mistaken by one of the neighbouring camels for its native plain. It might be made to give a very different effect by the judicious arrangement of trees and shrubs, breaking them with glades, or grouping them against the sky line, where the nature of the ground permitted it. Shady avenues might be made for those who walk; spaces, surrounded by cool trees, left for the assembling of a crowd, and perhaps a soft road made for those who ride. Another advantage of the plan I propose, would be, that distinct means of communication might be made from one part of the park to another. I do not mean for carriages, but for those on foot. Nothing can be at present more unsightly than the paths which cross the parks. Each year they assume a different form and size. The gravel struggles into the Grass, advancing like a wave on the sea shore in every variety of indentation, though all this might be avoided by a little judicious control. It would be also very desirable that the police and cleaning of the parks should be better. I am told that as evening closes in most of the parks present very disgraceful scenes, while the litter of dirty paper, besides other unsavoury relics, is little pleasing to the eye. The truth is, the park constables have both too much and too little to do. They should be replaced, with the exception of those who have lodges, by working gardeners, and the parks placed under the control of the metropolitan police. England has been long remarkable, not only for the beauty of its gardening, but for the taste which presided equally over the villa pleasure ground and the lordly demesne. We have been in the habit of expressing the greatest admiration for our parks. Let it be then a national feeling which provides for their utmost embellishment, their due care, and renders them neither the privilege of a few nor the riot of the many. *B. M.*

*Vermin and Traps.*—It is a common observation that cases of brutality to horses, asses, and other large quadrupeds, are much less frequently witnessed now than they were some time ago. This is no doubt owing to the general increase of humanity, and to these animals being now under the protection of the law. An English gentleman would not himself give a moment's unnecessary pain to any living creature, and would instinctively exert himself to put an end to any suffering before his eyes; yet it is a fact that every game preserver in this country sanctions a system which consigns thousands of animals to acute agony, probably of eight or ten hours duration, before it is ended by death. I allude to the setting of steel traps for catching vermin. The iron teeth shut together with so strong a spring, that a pencil which I inserted was cracked and deeply indented by the violence of the blow. The grip must be close enough not to allow of the escape of a small animal, such as a stoat or a magpie; and therefore when a cat or a rabbit is caught, the limb is cut to the bone and crushed. A humane game-keeper said to me, "I know what they must feel, as I have had my finger caught." The smaller animals are often so fortunate as to be killed at once. If we attempt to realise the sufferings of a cat, or other animal when caught, we must fancy what it would be to have a limb crushed during a whole long night, between the iron teeth of a trap, and with the agony increased by constant attempts to escape. Few men could endure to watch for five minutes, an animal struggling in a trap with a crushed and torn limb; yet on all the well-preserved estates throughout the kingdom, animals thus linger every night; and where game keepers are not humane,

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or have grown callous to the suffering constantly passing under their eyes, they have been known by an eyewitness to leave the traps unvisited for 24 or even 36 hours. Such neglect as this is no doubt rare; but traps are often forgotten; and there are few game keepers who will leave their beds on a cold winter's morning, one hour earlier, to put an end to the pain of an animal which is safely in their power. I subjoin the account of the appearance of a rabbit caught in a trap, given by a gentleman, who, last summer witnessed the painful sight many times. "I know of no sight more sorrowful than that of these unoffending animals as they are seen in the torture grip of these traps. They sit drawn up into a little heap, as if collecting all their force of endurance to support the agony; some sit in a half torpid state induced by intense suffering. Most young ones are found dead after some hours of it, but others as you approach, start up, struggle violently to escape, and shriek pitiably, from terror and the pangs occasioned by their struggles." We naturally feel more compassion for a timid and harmless animal, such as a rabbit, than for vermin, but the actual agony must be the same in all cases. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the suffering thus endured from fear, from acute pain, maddened by thirst, and by vain attempts to escape. Bull baiting and cock fighting have rightly been put down by law; I hope it may never be said that the members of the British Parliament will not make laws to protect animals if such laws should in any way interfere with their own sports. Some who reflect upon this subject for the first time will wonder how such cruelty can have been permitted to continue in these days of civilisation; and no doubt if men of education saw with their own eyes what takes place under their sanction, the system would have been put an end to long ago. We shall be told that setting steel traps is the only way to preserve game, but we cannot believe that Englishmen when their attention is once drawn to the case, will let even this motive weigh against so fearful an amount of cruelty. The writer of these remarks will be grateful for any suggestions, addressed to A. B., Mr. Strong, Printer, Bromley, Kent. *C. D.*

*Value of Prizes.*—In a late Number you said that "exhibitors are surely not overpaid by the prizes they gain." This is a dangerous subject to touch on, but as the amount of prizes often affects the vitality of small country associations, by making exhibitors hesitate about showing if a large amount of money is not given away, I venture to ask if you had not omitted from your mind, at the moment of writing the article, the commercial benefit derived by exhibitors even in small districts. Surely a fine display of plants to all the plant purchasers, is the very best advertisement a seller could wish for, and worth all the trouble and expense of exhibiting. *An Hon. Officer.* [Yes: but the advertisement alone would not be found to satisfy him; and besides, all exhibitors are not sellers.]

*Orchard-house Peaches.*—The question as to whether Peaches produced in Orchard houses are as sweet and highly-flavoured as [those from the open wall, is one of those which admit of various answers, depending on many combinations of circumstances. Generally speaking, Peaches ripened in Orchard-houses are decidedly not equal in quality to those from a good south wall. When the season is favourable, the fruit cannot under any circumstances attain greater excellence than against a good high south wall. Near London, and in the southern parts of England generally, so much produce and so much flavour cannot be obtained from an equal space, by any other means, as can be obtained from walls. The Peach requires for its perfection the direct light and rays of the sun in front, and the reflection of these by the wall at back. Grown over moist soil, the under side of the fruit retains a greenish hue, which becomes remarkably conspicuous when contrasted side by side with a fruit of the same sort from against a wall. Then there is the difference between the direct light of the sun's rays, and the same transmitted through glass, and consequently weakened by a large amount of reflection, and paralysed by refraction; the latter, it is well known, manifesting itself greater in proportion to the distance which the rays travel after passing through the glass; and if this be far, their energy is next to moonshine. I do not say that we may as well grow Cucumbers by moonlight only, as to give flavour to a Peach situated a long way from the glass; but the two processes are somewhat akin. At all events we may build orchard houses both wide and high, and we may fill them with trees in pots from bottom to top; but all of that space which is available for flavour is, say not more than about 2 feet from the glass. Imagine then a plane to extend parallel to that of the glass and 2 feet from it; between the two we may obtain a pretty good approximation to the flavour of wall fruit, and better than that of fruit produced against the open wall in bad seasons and unfavourable climates and situations. Under such circumstances, and likewise in the case of persons who cannot command wall space, orchard houses, and trees in pots, may be made to afford a supply of fruit of good flavour; but, I beg to repeat, only near the light. *R. Thompson.*

*Cinchona.*—With all deference, *ch* in Spanish is sounded as in church; and if Cinchona is a Spanish word it would be pronounced Sinchona in that language. If the *ch* is pronounced *k*, the word should be Italian, and in that case the initial *c* ought to be pronounced *ch*, making the word Chincona. *Exul.*

## Societies.

Royal Horticultural: *Aug.* 25 (*Floral Committee*).—A paper from J. Bateman, Esq., Biddulph Grange, near Congelton, was read. Mr. Bateman also furnished, in illustration of his paper, an extremely pretty specimen of Epidendrum vitellinum as an example of what can be done with that plant treated on what he terms the cool system of management, of which some account will be found in another column. It had four flower-spikes on it, each containing 10 or more brilliant orange blossoms, which were stated to have been in beauty for nearly three months, and yet most of the flowers were as perfectly fresh and high-coloured as when first developed. The leaves, too, indicated the most robust health, and altogether the plant well deserved the Special Certificate which was awarded it. It was grown at Knypersley by Mr. Sherratt, Mr. Bateman's gardener there. From Messrs. Backhouse of York came a potful of Cyrtanthus sanguineus, for which a First-class Certificate was awarded; and a special Certificate was given to Mr. Bull for beautiful examples of the charming variety of Vallota purpurea called eximia, which was said to be the same as that called major, a kind with a pale centre, which set off the large brilliant scarlet flowers to much advantage. From Messrs. Veitch came the beautiful Lilium neilgherrense, a kind with large sweet-scented flowers of a creamy white colour, suffused more or less with yellow, and very much in the way of Lilium longiflorum. Two other Lilies from Japan, apparently L. lancifolium album, were also shown by Messrs. Veitch. From Messrs. E. G. Henderson came plants of a pretty tricolor-leaved scarlet-flowered bedding Pelargonium named Mrs. Benyon, for which a Certificate was awarded. Among Dahlias The Bride, from Mr. Legge, received a Second-class Certificate; it is white suffused and tipped with violet. A similar award was also made to Formidable, a red-coloured kind tipped with white, from the same grower, who also sent Nonesuch, an orange and red variety, to which a Certificate was also given. Mr. Keynes had a Second-class Certificate for Anna Keynes, a white Dahlia with lilac tip, and a similar award was made to the same grower for Surety, a buff tipped with red. Earl of Pembroke, purple, from Mr. Keynes, received a First-class Certificate, as did also a fine yellow called Fanny Purchase; and finally Mr. Keynes received a Second-class Certificate for Regularity, a carnation-striped white. Besides these he also showed other varieties of Dahlias well worthy of notice. Coronet and Symmetry from Mr. Wheeler were also good dark Dahlias. Among Hollyhocks The Queen, from Messrs. Downie, Laird & Laing, received a Second-class Certificate; and to Acme, a beautiful peach-coloured kind, from Mr. Chater, a First-class Certificate was given; Volunteer, a reddish brown sort, from Mr. Porter, had a Second-class Certificate, as had also Willingham Defiance, a rosy peach-coloured kind, shown by the Rev. E. Hawke.

*Aug.* 25 (*Fruit Committee*).—Mr. Melville sent from Dalmeney Park beautiful bunches of Champion Muscat Grape, a kind large both in bunch and berry, possessing a fine Muscat flavour, and in the opinion of many one of the best Grapes in the world. It was stated that it ripens perfectly along with the Black Hamburgh, which it resembles. A seedling black Grape, not so good as the Black Hamburgh, came from Mr. Mathison, Codrington. Muscat of Lunel was shown by Mr. Hadwen, Fairfield, near Manchester; and from Mr. Dick, gr. to Lord Vernon, came two Derbyshire varieties of Grape without name. The Cricket Nectarine and a yellow-fleshed Peach were contributed by Mr. Pearse, of Yeovil, and a hybrid red-fleshed Melon of bad quality came from Mr. Cooling, of Derby. From Mr. Beasley, Twyford, came good examples of Green Gage Plums from a west aspect; and a yellow Apple, tinged with red on the sunny side, stated to have been raised from the Cornish Gilliflower, was shown by Mr. Gidley, of Exeter. From Mr. Chater also came Apples, the produce of last year's crop, still in a good state of preservation. Finally the "Camote," a Lima Pole Bean, was exhibited by Mr. Kendall, of East Sheen. It is said to produce tuberous roots of large size, which are used as a table vegetable in Peru. From the plant shown, however, no opinion of its value as an esculent could be formed.

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Royal Horticultural of Dublin: *Aug.* 20.—The annual autumnal exhibition of the Society was held at Salthill near Dublin. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant honoured the fête with his presence, and there was a large attendance of the nobility and gentry.

The exhibition was one of great excellence for an autumn show, nothing inferior in point of quality to any seen in England. The chief feature of the show was a superb display of fine fruit, the most noticeable of which were some exceedingly fine Smooth-leaved Cayenne Pines, sent by Mr. Davies, gr. to Sir Charles Coote, Bart., and some remarkably fine Black Hamburgh and Muscat Gaapes, exhibited by Mr. Roberts, gr. to the Hon. A. Bury, Charleville. Three bunches of Black Hamburgh, which took the 1st prize, weighed 10 lb., and a single bunch exhibited in the class for heaviest single bunch, weighed 4 lb. These had been grown on Vines four years old planted outside the house. The Muscats were also very large in bunch and berry, but not ripe enough, or they would have taken the 1st prize. As it was, Mr. Roberts was obliged to yield the honour to Mr. Walsh, gr. to John D'Arcy, Esq., whose Muscats were very fine and well ripened; and Mr. Smith, gr. to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, came in third with some fine fruit. Some very fine Golden Hamburghs came from the Lord Lieutenant's Garden, and the Buckland Sweetwater, from the Hon. A. Bury, were greatly admired, both bunch and berry being large and of a deep amber colour. There can be no doubt about this being a first-class Grape. Three fine bunches of Muscat Hamburgh Grapes from Mr. Burns, gr. to J. L. W. Naper, Esq., were conspicuous amongst a quantity of Black Grapes. Fleming's Trentham Hybrid took the 1st prize in the White or Green-fleshed section of Melons, and was exhibited by Herbert Mander, Esq.; the Lord Chancellor's gardener, Mr. Byers, taking the 2d prize with Seymour's Golden Perfection. Turner's Scarlet Gem took the lead in the class for Scarlet-flesh kinds.

Peaches were both numerous and good, the 1st prize being awarded to Mr. Roberts, gr. to the Hon. A. Bury, for Royal George; and the 2d prize to Mr. Smith, gr. to the Lord-Lieutenant, for Bellegarde. Apricots were numerous, and Mr. Hynes, gr. to Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., was deservedly 1st. There was a great display of Plums, and amongst the dark kinds was a dish of remarkably fine Victorias exhibited by J. W. Lane, Esq.; Reine Claude de Bavay took the 2d pr[illegible], and Angelina Burdett, 3d, both fine and useful kind[illegible]

There were Green Gages in abundance, and very fine Cherries from Thomas Thompson, Esq., and the Chief Secretary, who also sent, not for competition, some fine fruit of the Granadilla.

The display of Cut Flowers was excellent, especially of Gladiolus. These are extensively cultivated about Dublin, and on this occasion there was a remarkably fine display. Messrs. Dickson, Hogg, & Robertson, the Seedsmen, of Dublin, presented a Silver Cup, value 5*l.*, for the best 24 spikes of Gladioli, which was won by J. F. Lombard, Esq., with a stand of well-coloured, stout, and fine flowers. Mr. Lombard does not shade his plants, but has them secured from injury by wind, and applies the syringe repeatedly until they are in flower. This stand of flowers were in the best possible condition, and consisted of Dr. Andry, Ninon de l'Enclos, Brenchleyensis, Le Poussin, Sulphureus, Samuel Waymouth, a most superb light scarlet, with light centre; Madame Poignant, Rebecca, Linnie, Madame Leséble, a beautiful light kind; Paddy from Cork, a very fine light seedling; Isoline; Achille, very fine; The Favorite, beautifully mottled flesh colour; John Waterer, a most superb scarlet with large light centre, lighter in colour than Samuel Waymouth; Clemence, Madame Binder; Impératrice Eugénie, a most beautiful and distinct kind; Madame Vatry, Junon, Dixie, a seedling quite new in colour and very distinctly marked; Diana, Calendulaceus; and Ensign, a first-class kind, and the finest scarlet in cultivation. The 2d prize for Gladioli was awarded to J. W. Lane, Esq., for a noble stand, the finest of which were Madame Eugène Verdier, a most brilliant and fine kind; John Leech, a beautifully mottled light kind; Joan of Arc; a superb spike of Impératrice Eugénie, a handsome variety; Madame Celeste, quite novel in colour and fine; El Dorado; Junon, very fine; Comte de Morny; Madame Rabourdin, a distinct and fine kind; John Waterer, Isoline, and Reine Victoria, a distinct and handsome light flower which should be in every collection. 3d prize to Messrs. Dickson & Sons, Newtonards Nursery, near Belfast. For 12 spikes Messrs. Dickson & Sons were 1st; J. F. Lombard, Esq., 2d; and J. W. Lane, Esq., 3d. W. E. Gumbleton, Esq., Cork, also showed some fine flowers in the class for six spikes, as did Mr. Lombard also. There was a strong competition for the Silver Cup for 36 Dahlias, seven exhibitors having entered for this class, and to the surprise of many, an amateur unknown to fame fairly carried off the prize. He is a Mr. Lachlan, gr. to J. B. Houston, Esq., Belfast, and his flowers were Lord Palmerston, Beauty of Slough, Beauty of Hilperton, Hugh Millar, Duke of Wellington, Volunteer, Chieftain, William Dodds, Imperial, Dinorah, Bob Ridley, Maid of Bath, Golden Drop, Criterion, Coralline, Warrior, John Dory, Queen Mab, Summertide, Jenny Austin, Andrew Dodds, Goldfinder, Lady Douglas Pennant, Earl of Shaftesbury, William Corp, Gen. Turr, Charles Turner, Pioneer, Gem, Delicata, Model, Elegans, Donald Beaton, Captain Harvey, Chairman, and the New Delicata, a beautiful and novel flower. 2d, Messrs. Campbell & Sons, Nurserymen, Glasnevin, whose best blooms were Madame Sherrington, Mrs. Henshaw, Baron Taunton, Norfolk Hero, and a beautiful Umpire. 3d, Messrs. Dickson & Sons.

Mr. Green, gr. to the Marquis of Londonderry, sent six noble spikes of Hollyhocks. Some good Roses were exhibited by Messrs. Dickson & Sons, Messrs. Campbell & Sons, and J. F. Lombard, Esq. Some fine cut blooms of Hollyhocks were shown; the first prize lot from J. F. Lombard, Esq. were very fine, the best blooms being Purple Prince, Amandine, Rosy Gem, David Fowlis, Alice, and Homer. A few good Orchids were sent from Joseph Hone, Esq., who had well-grown examples of Saccolabium Blumei majus, Cattleya Aclandiæ, Vanda insignis, Phalænopsis grandiflora, and a very fine Lælia elegans. 2d prize to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in whose lot were good plants of Aerides quinquevulnerum, Odontoglossum grande, and

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